

MARINE DISASTERS. WRECK OF THE CHRISTIANA. Five Persons Frozen to Death.

The Case of the Mary A. Boardman.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE PILOTS.

The Loss of the Schooner Christiana—The Captain and Four of Her Crew Frozen to Death—Terrible Sufferings of Her Mate.

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EUROPE.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Between Mr. Adams and Lord Clarendon.

Comment of the English Press.

The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool Dec. 27, via Queenstown Dec. 28, arrived at this port yesterday.

From The Daily News, Dec. 28.

To many it will surely be a considerable relief that the correspondence between the British and the American Governments, with respect to the damage inflicted by Confederate cruisers, has at last been brought to a close.

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France and the United States.

Probable Course of the Emperor.

Mexico to be Evacuated by the French.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1866.

A private letter dated Paris, Dec. 24, has been received here from an undoubtedly well-informed and trustworthy source. It contains the following statements:

"The Legislative bodies of the French Empire will assemble either on the 15th or the 16th of January, the precise date having not yet been fixed upon when the letter was mailed. The Emperor will, in his opening speech, express the most friendly and pacific sentiments toward the United States. He will, unless meanwhile the relations of the two countries have become hostile by menaces or questions of honor, promise to evacuate Mexico as promptly as such an operation can be practically effected, and will by practical measures at once prove the sincerity of his intentions. The letter states further that, unless unforeseen complications arise before the delivery of the Emperor's opening speech, the relations of the two countries will not only remain friendly, but an opportunity will be presented for making them cordial than ever, by the conclusion of a treaty upon the basis of common interests."

The information here given comes from a responsible quarter, and may be considered as trustworthy as information can be without being published in an official way.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Breaking Up of the Ice in the River at St. Louis—Its Terrible Force—Steamboats and Barges Swept Away.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.

The ice started again about 11 o'clock last night, occasioned by its breaking up in the Missouri River, and swept past the city with terrible force, striking the steamers Nebraska, City of Pekin, Hattie May and Mollie McKim, and carrying away the wrecks of past disasters, and crushing several barges and wharf boats.

Other steamers are reported as swept down the stream, but their names are not yet ascertained. The river is now open and very full of heavy ice, the ferry-boats manage to cross occasionally.

The loss on the Hattie May is \$50,000; on the Nebraska, \$20,000; on the City of Pekin, \$15,000, and on the Mollie McKim, \$40,000. The amount of insurance is unknown.

From Mississippi—The Negro Disarming Order Revoked.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.

The Adjutant-General of Mississippi has revoked the order to disarm the negroes, the apprehended danger having passed over.

CALIFORNIA.

The Specific Contract Law—A Defiant Sub-Treasury Cashier—Obituary—Arrest for Robbery—Movements of Steamers—Markets.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866.

The minority of the Senate Judiciary Committee have reported favorably on the repeal of the specific contract law. The majority are opposed to its repeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7, 1866.

William Mackay, Cashier of the San Francisco Steam Navigation Company, died here to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866.

It is reported that a rehearing has been had in the Nevada Supreme Court, in the case involving the legality of the specific contract law.

The ship Belvidere, from Boston, arrived here last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1866.

The steamship Golden City sailed for Panama to-day, taking \$283,926 in treasure, of which \$25,750 is for New York.

A man named Ned McLaughlin has been arrested here on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the safe of the United States fleet paymaster, at Panama, in October last. He was sent to that place to-day.

GREENBACKS 70c bid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 12, 1866.

The steamship Colorado, with passengers and mails from New York Dec. 21, has arrived. She reports the death of Capt. R. W. Scott, late commanding the United States steamer Saginaw, at Annapolis on the 26th inst., after three weeks' sickness from fever.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.

Mining stocks are weaker. Savage, \$800; Chollar-Potosi, \$140; Gould and Curry, \$880; Imperial, \$110; Crown Point, \$365.

The United States steamer Lancaster arrived at Honolulu on the 30th of December.

Sailed from Honolulu, American whaler ship Onward, Allen, for a cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.

Steam communication with Honolulu opened to-day by the sailing of the steamer Ajax. Madame Anna Bishop was passenger.

Mining stocks are weaker. Savage, \$800; Chollar-Potosi, \$150; Gould & Curry, \$870; Crown Point, \$365; Yellow Jacket, \$460; Imperial, \$117; Greenbacks over counter, 72c.

MEXICO.

President Juarez at Chihuahua.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10, 1866.

The Consul of the Republic of Mexico at this point has received an official communication from the Government, dated November 24, at Chihuahua, where President Juarez arrived on the 24th of that month.

A immediately organized the Government there, and the motive of the fact was given to the Mexican people through a circular issued by the Secretary of Foreign Relations.

President Juarez was the object of the most flattering public demonstrations during his trip to Chihuahua, and upon his arrival there Gov. Terreros gave a grand banquet in his honor, on which occasion the President of the Republic of Mexico was most enthusiastically cheered, and earnest expressions were given to the sentiment that the cause of Mexican independence would finally triumph.

A Letter from Juarez.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1866.

Official intelligence from the City of Chihuahua up to the 24th of December has been received in this city. President Juarez instead of being at San Antonio, Texas, as has been represented, was resting in quiet at Chihuahua. He writes to a friend of his as follows:

"The commanding officers of these States, the frontier States and political leaders have all expressed their approval of the extension of my term, and I have reason to believe that the same will happen in the other States of the Republic."

The French, it seems, had sent another expedition to Chihuahua. Should this be in great force the Mexican Government will again abandon that city, and go to some other convenient point of the Republic.

A False Report.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.

The San Antonio Herald of the 3d inst. says it was mistaken in reporting the arrival of Juarez from El Paso, and that it was Gen. Ortega who came to San Antonio.

AN IMPERIALIST FORCE ADVANCING TOWARD ACAPULCO.

A letter from Acapulco, 5th, says an Imperial force of 3,000, sent from the City of Mexico, was advancing toward that point irresistibly. They had passed the Mesquite, defeated Gen. Juarez, and taken possession of Chihuahua.

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